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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

UN Bars New Talks. A Communist offer Oct. 16 to resume the Panmunjom truce conference but refusing to accept voluntary repatriation of prisoners was rejected Oct. 20 by Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander. He said the Red offer, contained in a message from North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung & Chinese "volunteer" commander Gen. Peng Teh-huai, contained "nothing more than the same old package." His reply to the 2 Red leaders: Communist actions had "created doubt in the minds of people everywhere concerning the sincerity of your expressed desire for an end to bloodshed in Korea"; truce talks would not be resumed until the Reds offered something "new or constructive" on exchange of prisoners. [See p. 325K; also p. 334J-M, P for discussion of Korea in UN Gen. Assembly]

Fighting. Ground warfare was heaviest Oct. 17-23 on Triangle Hill & nearby Sniper Ridge on the central front [see map p. 325]. The U.S. Army 7th Div. took Triangle's "Pike's Peak" Oct. 20. The South Korean 2d Div. fought a parallel battle for Sniper Ridge to the east, faked a retreat from its crest Oct. 22 and then trapped & killed an estimated 1,200 Chinese Reds who tried to recapture it. South Koreans also drove Chinese Reds off the crest of Iron Horse Mtn., west of Triangle Hill, Oct. 23. The U.S. 8th Army estimated Oct. 17 that the Reds had suffered 10,186 casualties (5,868 killed, 4,258 wounded, 60 captured) the week of Oct. 8-14. [See p. 325B]

U.S. B-29s bombed a Red army hq. near Yangdok and troop billets near Pyongyang & Kunu Oct. 20 and a lead & zinc plant at Okung in northwestern Korea Oct. 22. [See p. 325D]

The U.S. Navy reported Oct. 21 that 7 men were killed Oct. 14 when Red east-coast shore batteries hit the destroyer *Lewis*. One crewman was killed, 21 wounded Oct. 13 when Red shells hit the U.S. radar picket destroyer *Perkins* & minesweeper *Osprey* off Wonsan, it was reported Oct. 16. [See p. 325C]

ROK Wants Allied Aid. South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee, noting U.S. political debate on the possibility of replacing U.S. troops with South Koreans at the front, said Oct 20 the ROK Army was not yet strong enough to confront the Reds alone but "it won't take very long to train our Korean boys." He said results shown by Gen. James A. Van Fleet's special training program for the ROK Army were "marvelous & a miracle." Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, said Oct. 23 there would never be enough ROK "manpower" to hold off "the Chinese & the North Koreans" without troop as well as technical & logistical support from the U.S. [See pp. 335H, 319G-L]

Red 'Peace' Group. Red China reported Oct. 17 that Liu Ning-yi, All-China Fed. of Trade Unions vice chairman, had been named secretary general of the Asian-Pacific Peace Liaison Com. set up by the Peiping "peace" congress Oct. 13. Liu's deputies: Louise W. Wheaton (U.S.), Togo Kameda (Japan), Vadim Kozhevnikov (USSR), Jung San Gun (North Korea), Olga Poflete (Chile), S. Hai (Pakistan). [See pp. 325L-326A]

U.S. Troop Rotation. Gen. Clark announced Oct. 22 that the period of service in the Korean area for rear-line U.S. troops would be lengthened because of war requirements. He rescinded an order that front-line men serve 9½ months in the line instead of 9 before being eligible for rotation home. Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett said the order affecting front-line troops was due to a misunderstanding. (U.S. troops in Korea need 36 points for rotation, get 4 a month for frontline service.) [See p. 269J]

U.S. casualties through Oct. 17 totaled 122,117 (21,377 dead), it was announced Oct. 22. Weekly gain of 963 was the highest 7-day casualty total since July 2. [See p. 325K] . . . Russia's downing of a B-29 off Yuri Island was denounced by the U.S. in a protest to Moscow Oct. 17 as "wanton & unjustifiable." The U.S. demanded "appropriate compensation" for loss of the plane & death of any of its 8 crew members, also asked immediate return of any survivors. [See p. 325E] . . . **Winter gear** issued to U.S. troops in Korea this month included heavy all-rubber "Mickey Mouse" boots tested by the Marines last year, it was disclosed Oct. 16. [See p. 272J] . . . **Dr. Ralph J. Bunche,** UN Trusteeship Dept. director, said in a speech to the Connecticut Bar Assn. in Hartford Oct. 21 that the Korean war represented the UN's "greatest failure." He said it was the only case in which the UN had failed to prevent an armed conflict or check it rapidly. [See pp. 299M, 67M]

Week in Headlines

Domestic. *Truman was accused of calling Eisenhower anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish; Stevenson called 'Ike,' Dulles more vulnerable than he on Hiss; GOP Sen. Morse indorsed Stevenson. Soft-coal miners struck after WSB cut their new raise. SACB panel urged registering U.S. Reds as USSR "puppets." California U. loyalty oath ruled unconstitutional.*

International. *UN barred new Korean truce talks without Red concession on POWs; UN Assembly began Korean debate. Russia announced CP Presidium to replace Politburo. Herriot joined French opponents of European Army pact. Iran formalized diplomatic break with Britain. British reinforced Kenya to combat Mau Mau terrorists. Dr. Selman Waksman won Nobel Prize in medicine.*

EUROPE

New Soviet CP Presidium, Secretariat. Election of a new Presidium & Secretariat of the All-Union (USSR) Communist Party Central Com. was announced in Moscow Oct. 17. The 2 groups were chosen by the Central Com. Oct. 16 after the close of the 19th All-Union CP Congress in Moscow. [See p. 326G]

The Presidium of 25 full & 11 candidate (alternate) members replaced the old 12-member Political Bureau (Politburo) & Organization Bureau (Orgburo) as the party's chief unit. The expanded directorate took in more young Communist leaders and representatives of Govt. departments & regional Communist Party officials than the old Politburo. The Secretariat was expanded from 5 to 10 members. Joseph Stalin was named Presidium chairman & first member of the Secretariat. His other posts: President of the USSR Council of Ministers (Cabinet), equivalent to Premier; CP Central Com. Chairman. [See 326D-F]

Presidium Members. Andrei A. Andreyev was the only member of the old Politburo not named to full or alternate membership in the new Presidium. He was criticized in Pravda in Feb. 1950 for having directed the organization of collective farms in small instead of large units. Alexei N. Kosygin, whom Pravda blamed in July-Aug. for poor work by the Light Industry Ministry, was demoted from Politburo membership to Presidium alternate.

The 10 other Politburo members elected to full Presidium membership: Stalin; Dep. Premiers Georgi M. Malenkov (chief CP secy. next to Stalin), Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Lavrenti P. Beria, Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, Marshal Klementy E. Voroshilov, Lazar M. Kaganovich, Antastas I. Mikoyan; CP Secy. N. S. Khrushchev; USSR Pres. N. M. Shvernik, Politburo alternate.

Other Presidium members: Otto V. Kuusinen, Karelo-Finnish Premier (chrmn. of provincial Council of People's Commissars); V. M. Andrianov, Leningrad CP leader; L. G. Melnikov, Ukraine CP secy.; Demyan S. Korotchenko, Ukraine Premier; A. B. Aristov, CP secy. in Chelyabinsk industrial district in Urals; S. D. Ignatiev, a Moscow CP leader; Vasili V. Kuznetsov, leader of USSR trade unions (believed to have worked in Detroit in early 1930s to study U.S. production technique); Vice Prem. Vyacheslav A. Malyshev, machine production specialist; Vice Prem. Mikhail G. Pervukhin, chemical industries specialist; Nikolai A. Mikhailov, Young Communist League (Komsomol) secy.; Gen. Panteleimon K. Ponamarenko, CP secy.; State Planning Comm. Chrmn. Maxim Z. Saburov; Mikhail A. Suslov, CP secy.; D. I. Chesnokow, CP philosopher; M. F. Shkiryatov, chrmn. of CP Control Committee (newly established to replace CP Control Commission).

Candidate (alternate) members: Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky; Finance Min. Arseny G. Zverev; Vice Prem. Ivan F. Tevosyan, director of metallur-

U.S. AID NEARS $44 BILLION. Total U.S. foreign aid in gifts & loans from mid-1945 to mid-1952 totaled $38.1 billion of which $3.1 billion has been repaid, the Commerce Dept. monthly ***Current Business*** reported Oct. 21. ($5.7 billion more is scheduled this fiscal year.) The $35 billion in unrepaid foreign aid during fiscal 1946-52 accounted for 11.3% of the $308 billion in Federal revenues, 10.6% of the $329 billion in Federal expenditures during the 7-year period. About ⅓ of the overall total, including Intl. Bank & Monetary Fund and Export-Import Bank loans, is due to be repaid. Western Europe & dependent areas received $25,795,000,000 in grants & credit during the 7 years. Britain, chief recipient, received $7,176,000,000 of which $3.75 billion was a special postwar loan; $813 million was repaid through last June. Russia & other countries no longer friendly with the U.S. received $1,091,000,000 worth in the early pre-war period. Other regional totals for the 7 years: Asia & Pacific $6.9 billion, Latin America $800 million, Near East & Africa $400 million. [See pp. 199C, 110E]

gical production; provincial CP Secys. L. I. Brezhnev of Moldavia, N. S. Patolichev of Byelo (White) Russia, N. G. Ignatov of Krasnodar; N. U. Pegov, a Moscow CP leader; Pavel F. Yudin, CP ideologist, present or ex-editor of Cominform Journal; ex-Politburo member Alexei N. Kosygin; A. N. Puzanov; I. G. Kabanov. [See p. 66C]

Secretariat members: Stalin (first secy.); Presidium members Malenkov, Khrushchev, Aristov, Mikhailov, Gen. Ponamarenko, Suslov; Presidium alternates Brezsnev, Ignatov, Pegov.

The U.S. State Dept. commented Oct. 17 that Great Russians held 18 of 25 Presidium seats although the USSR population was only half Great Russian. [See Vol. XI, p. 338L]

French Split on EDC. Ex-Premier Edouard Herriot, Radical Socialist Party leader & Natl. Assembly president, announced his opposition Oct. 17 to French ratification of the European Defense Community treaty. He said he favored the principle of a European Army but objected to the EDC pact on grounds that it gave Germany too strong a position, did not conform with the French Constitution & did not include Britain. A Radical Socialist congress in Bordeaux indorsed Herriot's stand Oct. 18. Despite prospects that Radicals, de Gaullists, Communists & other foes of the EDC would provide strong opposition, Premier Antoine Pinay's Cabinet decided Oct. 22 to submit the treaty to Parliament by mid-November although they indicated that it might not be put to a vote until spring. Popular Republicans had decided Oct. 20 that Robert Schuman should resign as Foreign Min. if the Cabinet tabled EDC. [See pp. 319D-E, 214G, 191B]

Churchill Reports on A-Test. The first British atomic bomb tested Oct. 3 in the Monte Bello Islands off Australia was exploded aboard the 1,450-ton Navy frigate *Plym*, Prime Min. Winston Churchill reported to Commons in London Oct. 23. He said: The explosion "vaporized" the ship except for some red-hot fragments that were thrown onto nearby islands & started brush fires; heat of nearly one million degrees was generated by the blast; "thousands of tons" of water and mud & rock from sea bottom were thrown "thousands of feet into the air and a tidal wave was caused"; the bomb cost "well over £100 million ($280 million)"; the British test should lead to "much closer American interchange" with Britain about atomic information. Air Chief Marshal Sir William Dickson also said in Perth, Australia Oct. 24 that Britain was building more atomic weapons and all British bombers built in the future would be able to carry A-bombs. Britain released pictures of the Monte Bello test showing a wind-bent cloud a mile wide, 2 miles high. [See p. 317G-J]

Benelux Customs Union ministers' meeting in Knocke, Belgium failed Oct. 18 to agree on plans for unifying Dutch, Belgian & Luxembourg internal policies under a proposed federation. Committees were set up to study the problem. Chief difficulty: a 30% lower wage level in the Netherlands than in Belgium-Luxembourg. [See p. 191F; Vol. XI, 338L] . . . **Marshall Plan** Org. for European Economic Cooperation delegates indicated in Paris Oct. 21 they favored a European-U.S. conference next year on reducing Europe's dollar deficit. [See p. 279B-C] . . . **Intl. Traders Assn., Ltd.,** a private concern headed by Lord Boyd Orr, has been formed in Britain to promote trade between British companies & Iron Curtain countries along lines discussed at the Moscow economic conference last spring, it was announced in London Oct. 17. [See pp. 305K, 118D]

Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes conferred in London Oct. 13-18 on formation of a Middle East Defense Command without participation of Arab states, which Turkey favors. [See p. 255B] . . . **Mediterranean** defense plans of British & U.S. forces were coordinated in a meeting on Malta Oct. 19-21 by officers of NATO's Southern Command and British Middle East & Mediterranean forces. [See p. 261L] . . . **Yugoslav** news agency Yugopress reported Oct. 18 that an unspecified number of Yugoslavs drafted for German army service during World War II and captured by Russia had been repatriated after their release from Siberian work camps. One was said to have been sent to fight for the Reds in Korea where he surrendered to UN forces, was repatriated via the U.S. [See Vol. XI, p. 318L] . . . **Intergovernmental Com. for European Migrants,** which is not authorized to carry out "colonizing" programs, agreed in a Geneva meeting Oct. 20 to push resettlement of immigrants in labor-shortage areas in connection with economic development programs. [See Vol. XI, p. 386F]

UNITED NATIONS

Korea Gets Priority. The UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. Oct. 22 unanimously gave first place on its agenda to the Korean question. It placed the issues of Tunisia & French Morocco 2d & 3d by a vote of 34 to 20 (6 abstentions) with the U.S. joining Arab, Asian & Soviet blocs in overriding objections of West European nations. Russia's effort to get a high priority for the last-place Polish omnibus proposal on a Korean armistice was rejected. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson won admission Oct. 23 of a South Korean representative to the committee's debate on Korea, also defeated Russian attempts to have North Korea represented. Acheson argued that the South Korean Govt. was recognized by the UN and North Korea should not be heard while waging war against the UN. [See p. 333B]

Australian External Affairs Min. Richard G. Casey told the Gen. Assembly Oct. 20 his country continued to back the present UN negotiators in Panmunjom and would resist any attempt to transfer Korean truce talks to New York for Assembly action.

French delegates, surprised by the U.S.' vote for consideration of the North African questions, said they had had assurances that the U.S. would favor postponing debate on complaints against the French protectorate administrations. [See p. 328B-C]

U.S. Wins Germ Charge Study. The Assembly approved, 53-2, Oct. 21 a U.S. request for an impartial inquiry into Communist charges that germ weapons had been used against North Koreans & Chinese. Earlier the Assembly rejected, 46 to 5 (7 abstentions), a Soviet demand that North Korean & Red Chinese representatives be brought before the UN to produce "evidence" against the U.S. Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko called the U.S. "cowardly" for opposing this suggestion. U.S. delegate Ernest A. Gross pointed out that the decision to hear the Red Korean representatives was up to the Political & Security Com. [See p. 294A, L-M]

The Assembly added to its agenda without debate a Polish omnibus proposal for a Korean armistice on Communist terms, a ⅓ arms cut & a big power peace pact. The proposal was made Oct. 17 by Polish Forgn. Min. Stanislaw Skezeszewski. Both items were sent to the Political Com.

Other Issues. South African Amb. G. P. Jooste's attempt to remove the issue of "race conflict in South Africa" from the agenda was defeated, 46-6 (8 abstentions), Oct. 17. [See p. 328H]

Russian efforts to oust Nationalist China from the UN failed Oct. 17 when the Credentials Com. voted 6-3 (Russia, Sweden, Burma opposed) to seat Nationalist delegates to the Gen. Assembly. The committee also passed a motion by U.S. delegate Gross barring for the rest of the 1952 session "consideration of all proposals to exclude" the Nationalists or to seat Red China's representatives. [See p. 294J-K]

Vishinsky Fails to Offer Plan. Soviet Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky upheld the Communist stand on Korean war prisoner repatriation but offered no new plans or ideas in his first speech to the Gen. Assembly Oct. 18. He supported the Polish omnibus armistice proposal and accused the U.S. of using "bluster, blackmail & pressure" in Korean truce talks. U.S. "ruling circles," abetted by Britain & France, "continue to encourage a war psychosis" and "American billionaires" "thirst for a new war so that they may rake in millions of blood-spattered dollars," he charged. He berated U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson for not itemizing (in his Gen. Assembly speech Oct. 16) the "fair & just terms" on which "the U.S. would halt its warfare in Korea." [See pp. 328A, 318H; Vol. XI, 354B]

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS

Truman-'Ike' Bias Controversy. Pres. Truman was accused of charging that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower condoned intolerance in a new controversy which arose as the Presidential campaign went into its final weeks.

Mr. Truman, in a message read for him by Asst. State Secy. Howland H. Sargeant at a Jewish Welfare Board meeting in Washington Oct. 17, had charged that Eisenhower "has had an attack of moral blindness, for today he is willing to accept the very practices that identified the so-called 'master' race although he took a leading part in liberating Europe from their domination." This accusation was made in the course of an attack on the McCarran immigration bill. Pres. Truman pointed out that Sen. Richard M. Nixon voted to override his veto of the bill and noted that other Republicans voting to override included Sens. William Jenner & Joseph R. McCarthy and ex-Sen. Chapman Revercomb, "the champion of the anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish provisions of the original DP bill." Mr. Truman said Eisenhower "embraced" them in the current campaign and "cannot escape responsibility for his endorsements."

The President's remarks were interpreted by Eisenhower & many of his supporters as tantamount to a charge that the general was anti-Catholic & anti-Semitic. Mr. Truman was accused of injecting racial & religious hatred into the campaign. Nixon & other Republican leaders called on Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson to "dissasociate" himself from Mr. Truman's charge. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, ex-president of the Zionist Org. of America, conferred with Eisenhower in New York Oct. 18, then lauded Eisenhower's "broad tolerance" and expressed "shock" at Mr. Truman's "irresponsible" statement. Bernard M. Baruch Oct. 19 authorized release of an Aug. 7 letter to the general in which he praised Eisenhower's "abhorrence of . . . intolerance." He said he still felt the same way. Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.), who had switched from Eisenhower to Stevenson, told Baruch by telegram Oct. 20 that "anti-Semitic forces . . . are entrenched in the reactionary wing of the Republican Party and are giving their vigorous support to Eisenhower." N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey called Mr. Truman's remarks "dirty lying" Oct. 19.

Eisenhower himself said in Providence, R.I. Oct. 20 that the opposition "overstepped" itself when it "charged me . . . with being anti-Semitic & anti-Catholic." "I leave the answers . . . to my good friends Cardinal Spellman, Rabbi Silver and Bernard Baruch" who already "have established these stories for the falsehoods that they are," he said.

Pres. Truman countercharged Oct. 20 that the Republicans were "deliberately distorting" his remarks to make it seem he had called Eisenhower anti-Catholic & anti-Jewish. "I said no such thing, and indeed, meant no such thing; and any fair person who reads what in fact I did say must be as shocked as I am at the absurdities in the press." "I know that the Republican candidate . . . is neither anti-Jewish nor anti-Catholic," Mr. Truman said, "but why does he give his endorsement to such men" as Jenner, McCarthy & Revercomb? Eisenhower, campaigning in upstate New York Oct. 23, again denounced "rabble-rousers" for creating "distrust, disunity & bigotry by falsely accusing others." [See pp. 330C, 312N-P]

Truman Continues Attacks. Pres. Truman returned to Washington Oct. 19 after attacking Eisenhower for 3 days during a whistle-stop tour of New York & New England. He then left late Oct. 21 for a 3-day swing through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland & West Virginia. (He told Amvets Pres. Marshall E. Miller Oct. 20 that he would keep his successor informed of important developments between election & inauguration day.)

Mr. Truman, commenting in Hartford, Conn. Oct. 16 on reports that Eisenhower would make no more compromises, said the general "doesn't have much left to compromise." He defended his administration's high taxes as the price for "the kind of military strength without which we could not hope to prevent a new world war." He listed in Manchester, N.H. Oct. 16 the "2 big reasons" New England industry "is at a competitive disadvantage": (1) "lack of cheap power" and (2) the Taft-Hartley law which "virtually stopped the organization of unions in some areas," caused wages in those areas to lag and gave manufacturers there "an unfair competitive advantage."

Mr. Truman said in Lawrence, Mass. Oct. 17 that 50% more South Koreans than Americans were fighting in Korea and that the U.S. was training 14,000 ROK troops a month [see p. 333E]. If the U.S. had failed to fight in Korea, Russia would have conquered Europe, he said. He accused Eisenhower in Boston Oct. 17 of approving a "reign of terror by slander." He recalled that Eisenhower in New York Sept. 13 had compared his crusade with Oliver Cromwell's, said Cromwell's crusade had destroyed parliamentary government and butchered innocent men and women whereas Eisenhower's was butchering "reputations of innocent men & women." The President charged in Providence, R.I. Oct. 18 that Eisenhower, by calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea, "held out a false hope to the mothers of America in an effort to pick up a few votes."

Mr. Truman declared in Brooklyn Oct. 18 that Eisenhower was waging "one of the lowest gutter campaigns I have ever seen," was guilty of McCarthyism in "spreading false & slanderous charges that the Democratic Party is soft on communism." He denied charges which he imputed to both Eisenhower & the Communists that "our economic gains are not real—that they are due to war or the threat of war."

The President stumped New Jersey by auto Oct. 21, defending his record on communism, civil rights & economic progress. He said in Philadelphia Oct. 21 that the GOP "believes that the national welfare will be better served if the Govt. looks out first for . . . the great corporations & the special interests" and that "everybody else will benefit indirectly." He quoted Walter Lippmann as saying Eisenhower "has adjusted his position, state by state, section by section, to the demands of the local political machines." In Pottsville, Pa. Oct. 21 he blamed the GOP for high prices, said that to put the GOP in charge of price controls "would be like putting a fox in charge of protecting your chickens."

Pres. Truman charged in a nationwide broadcast from Pittsburgh Oct. 22 that Eisenhower "welcomed the Republican isolationists to his councils" and followed their tactics by (a) suggesting "that our efforts were unnecessary, our sacrifices in vain, and that there is some cheap & easy way out of our peril," (b) blaming the U.S. Govt. "for the aggression of the Communists," for the Korean conflict and for both world wars, (c) calling the Greek-Turk programs, the Berlin airlift and the defense of Korea "calamities," (d) intimating "that our policies in Europe have been a failure" and (e) calling "our program for building up our military strength," which he previously supported, "reckless & extravagant." [See p. 330B-D]

Eisenhower's Address. Eisenhower told audiences in Hackensack & Paterson, N.J. Oct. 16 that because of the high tax & high price "squeeze," "you are not as well off today as you were even 5 years ago." He denied that election of Republicans meant that "you will lose your social security." He said he planned "to keep your dollar worth something so social security will mean something." In Newark, N.J. Oct. 17 he opposed the McCarran immigration bill, said a new law "was certainly needed"—"but with leadership rather than vetoes." It must "strike an intelligent, unbigoted balance between the immigration welfare of America & the prayerful hopes of the unhappy & oppressed," he declared [see B above]. He said his decisions "have been & will be mine alone," that he gave "no encouragement to the false notion that an isolated or Isolationist America can continue to live, either in peace or in security." He insisted he still believed Gen. George Marshall was a great "patriot." [See p. 320A-C]

Eisenhower denied in Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 20 that if he were elected (1) "unions would be abolished," (2) "a depression would take place" and (3) "management taxes would be reduced but not taxes for workers." He said in Worcester, Mass. the same day that he believed social gains achieved by Americans "are not only here to stay, but are here to be improved & extended." In Boston Common Oct. 21 he told the largest audience of his campaign (estimates ranged up to 100,000) that poverty & social injustice must be stamped out so that "through this door communism can never gain access in America." "We must have a prosperity not based on the shifting fortunes of war but on the bedrock of lasting peace," he declared.

Eisenhower charged in Troy, N.Y. Oct. 22 that the Truman Admin. caused inflation deliberately as a political "policy" in order to create an "illusion of prosperity." "This is always done by administrations that care more for the next election than for the next generation," he said. Domestic policies "make for a false prosperity when they are predicated upon arms production —with no end in sight." He said the Administration fought inflation with "weak stop-gaps"—price controls—but ignored "the really effective controls—those over money & credit"—which "would have paralyzed their scheme to use cheap money for their

own ends." He proposed combating inflation by "knocking down the Administration idol of cheap money, getting unified action from our economic agencies and slicing the fat out of our federal budget." [See p. 329B-G]

Stevenson on Tour. Stevenson returned to Springfield Oct. 18 after a 5-day aerial swing through the West & South. He set off by train Oct. 21 for an 11-day tour of 12 Eastern & Midwestern states. (He called on Eisenhower Oct. 19 to join him in asking employers to give workers time off to vote.)

Stevenson in his 2d radio-TV "fireside chat" declared in Los Angeles Oct. 16 that Truman Admin. action in Korea had "saved the UN," helped avoid world war. He attacked Sen. McCarthy by charging that "far, far too many Americans are afraid to speak their minds, for the great accuser is abroad in the land."

Stevenson charged in Dallas, Tex. Oct. 17 that "some carpetbaggers & their new-found friends . . . have told you falsely that the school children of Texas are being robbed of $2,500 apiece" by the Supreme Court decision giving the Fed. Govt. paramount right to submerged oil lands beyond low-water mark. He said the Fed. Govt. "lays no claim to the true tidelands"—the area between low- & high-water mark—nor to rivers, the land beneath them and navigable inland waters such as Chesapeake Bay & Laguna Madre (Tex.). He called Texas' income from the disputed lands "so small that there are some who say that these lands are richer in votes than in oil." [See p. 329F]

Stevenson said in Houston Oct. 18 that "it would be a national tragedy if Texas . . . cast her vote for contraction, timidity, indecision & isolationism." In an appeal for expansion of foreign trade, he said that "the Republicans have never been willing to face these facts": that "without trade your jobs would disappear" and "so would the last best chance for world peace, for if our allies are ever cut off from commerce with America, they have nowhere else to turn except to the Soviet Union." Stevenson charged that the GOP had used high tariffs & discriminatory freight rates to rivet a "chain of economic bondage . . . around the neck of the South & West."

Back in Springfield Oct. 20 Stevenson charged that Eisenhower was waging a campaign of expediency with "no policy, no program & no real faith in the future of America." "Some days" Eisenhower "seems to stand with the Democrats" on foreign & domestic policy, Stevenson said, "but on other days" he backs election of all Republicans who vote against these programs.

Stevenson delivered his 3d "fireside chat" from Chicago Oct. 21, an address in which he said peace must be won by striking first at "the basic roots of war"—poverty, ignorance & political instability. "An international givaway program" is not the solution, he said. "A great part of the answer is trade, and trade has to be a 2-way street." [See K this page]

Stevenson charged in Buffalo, N.Y. Oct. 22 that Old Guard Republicans were helping communism "even if they don't know it." "Stalin is just as eager as any of the Old Guard to have us discontinue prematurely our programs of assistance to build up resistance" in free nations. He denounced the "cruel hoax the Republican high command tried to perpetuate when it sought to hold out hope of swift release for those enslaved behind the Iron Curtain." He said exiled Polish Gen. Tadeusz Bor-Komorowski called the GOP "liberation theory" a "great mistake" which "would jeopardize future possibilities of underground work" and "sacrifice the young people who might in time be the strength & heroism of a resistance movement." [See p. 319M]

On Hiss. Stevenson in Cleveland Oct. 23 defended his deposition in the Alger Hiss case. He said he had refused Hiss' lawyers' request to appear at the trial but agreed to make a sworn statement. "I said his reputation was 'good'—and it was. I didn't say it was 'very good'; I didn't say he was a great patriot; I didn't say any of the things [McCarthy] says I said." Stevenson also denied GOP charges that he had introduced Hiss to a Chicago audience Nov. 12, 1946 despite his sworn statement that he did not recall seeing Hiss between March 1946 & fall 1947. Stevenson insisted that on Nov. 12, 1946 he was in New York as a UN delegate. He said that Eisenhower as a trustee & John Foster Dulles as chairman of the Carnegie Foundation board had "demonstrated a continued personal faith" in Hiss even after his indictment and that their board refused to accept Hiss' resignation but instead gave him 3 months' leave at full pay to defend himself. Stevenson cited a letter written by Dulles in Dec. 1946 expressing disbelief of rumors that Hiss had a Communist record. The Cleveland speech was a reply-in-advance to one McCarthy planned to make Oct. 28. [See pp. 329P-330A]

Morse Bolts to Stevenson. Sen. Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) announced his indorsement of Stevenson Oct. 18. Morse said: He had been "the first Republican Senator to publicly declare for Eisenhower" but quit him because of his "demagoguery, double-talk & dangerous desertion . . . of his once-professed political principles. . . . Eisenhower is not telling the truth when" he "claims he has not entered into unconscionable compromises" with GOP "reactionaries." "I know he has. His surrender at Morningside Heights & his endorsement of candidates whose reelection would threaten civil liberties & human rights . . . & peace . . . disqualify him for the Presidency. . . . Never have I been so completely disillusioned about any man. . . . Henceforth I shall stand in American politics as an independent Republican." [See pp. 296A-B, 263K]

Morse's decision was denounced by Eisenhower forces, praised by Stevenson backers. Stevenson said he was "gratified," he had long "admired" Morse, he expected "like-minded" Republicans to do as Morse had done. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) said "a knock" by Morse was "a boost." Morse disclosed Oct. 21 that Pres. Truman had offered him a "very high post" Dec. 20 but that he turned it down because "I don't approve of Republicans in a Democratic Cabinet & vice versa." He refused to confirm or deny that the job was that of Attorney General, said he would tell the whole story after election. [See pp. 335D, 304D]

***Herald Tribune* Forum.** U.S. support of other free nations in the world struggle against Soviet expansion was pledged by both Presidential candidates at the concluding session of the Oct. 19-21 N.Y. *Herald Tribune* Forum. Stevenson, speaking first, addressed the Forum by radio from Chicago. He said the U.S. "is the first great power in history which has dedicated itself to use its strength wholly for peace rather than for selfish expansion." "We must set a good example," he said, and reflect to the world "an image of sanity, serenity & moral as well as economic & military strength, of freedom & justice & confidence." Eisenhower, who appeared in person, analyzed the new Soviet program to foment economic strife among capitalist countries. He called for stronger efforts to promote military, economic, political & social cooperation among the free nations. "In concert with our closest allies, a long-term consistent program should be produced, directing all of our economic power toward reviving free world economies & trade as a whole instead of restricting our concern to emergency relief & isolated, piecemeal actions."

Theme of the Forum was "Building Leadership for Peace." The opening session Oct. 19 was in the UN Gen. Assembly bldg., the 2 succeeding ones at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie, in the opening address, said that "arms alone will not provide the strength we need for a decent & lasting peace." Such strength must come through "recognition of national aspirations—aspirations for freedom & equality & for human rights"—and through provision of "a genuine hope of progress & a decent life to peoples determined to emerge in our time from the blackness of poverty." [See p. 328J-K]

U.S. Amb.-to-NATO William H. Draper Jr. warned in a speech to the Forum Oct. 20 that West Europe would have to increase its industrial production & sell more goods to the U.S. or fall country by country to the Communists. [See p. 269L]

Progress in economic aid programs reported during the Oct. 19 session: Pres. Eugene Black of the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development said his agency had lent $1½ billion to finance 250 projects in 28 countries [see p. 294J]. Amb. Ahmed S. Bokhari, Pakistan's permanent UN representative, revealed that the Intl. Bank had so far invested only $129 million in Eastern countries [see Vol. X, p. 187H]. Exec. Chmn. David Owen of the UN Technical Assistance Board said 1,400 UN technical experts were operating in 53 countries by the end of August and had trained more than 1,600 fellows from 69 nations. Pres. Rajendra Coomaraswamy of the Council for Technical Cooperation in South & Southeast Asia said the Colombo Plan had supplied 80 experts, trained 650 persons for 11 nations, received $50 million from Canada, £25 million from Australia, £3 million from New Zealand and grants of $150 million from the U.S. Britain, he said, had unblocked £250 million sterling for Colombo purposes. [See p. 58C]

Walter Lippmann predicted Oct. 21 that whether Eisenhower or Stevenson was elected, the winner would have to form a coalition with the loser's supporters to conduct foreign affairs successfully. [See p. 246F-G; Vol. XI, 348J]

LABOR

WSB Cuts Raise, Miners Strike. 320,000 of the U.S.' 375,000 soft-coal miners refused to return to work Oct. 20 after the Wage Stabilization Board Oct. 18 cut to $1.50 the $1.90-a-day raise won for them by United Mine Workers Pres. John L. Lewis. The board's 8-4 decision (industry & public members vs. labor

members) held that "approval of any further amount would damage our national effort to halt inflation."

About 168,000 miners had started wildcat walkouts Oct. 10-17 over WSB delay in ruling on the raise since the raise was being held up pending the board's decision.

Lewis charged in a letter to Bituminous Coal Operators' Assn. Pres. Harry M. Moses Oct. 21 that the WSB's action was "attempted thievery." He denied that he or the union had ordered or advised the strike, said the miners "are acting as individuals," promised they "will work when you honor" the provisions of the contract (i.e. pay the full $1.90 raise), urged Moses to appeal the reduction. [See p. 313L-M]

Lewis had told members of his union at the conclusion of the UMW's Oct. 7-15 convention in Cincinnati not to let anyone take away from them the gains they won in their new contract. In regard to employer contributions to the UMW welfare fund (raised by the contract from 30¢ a ton to 40¢), he said: "I don't want any union to go to work [Oct.] 18th unless it is found that the welfare is paid. . . . No ifs & buts about it." The new contract raised the fund's income to $150 million a year. The fund had paid out $412 million in the 6 years since its establishment, had $99,505,895 on hand June 30. [See pp. 330F, 272A]

The coal walkout started with a near-record 85 million tons of soft-coal above ground. Defense Solid Fuels Admin. Charles W. Connor Oct. 18 froze shipments from all affected mines to provide a reserve in case of a long strike. [See Vol. X, p. 76G]

(The Illinois Coal Producers' Assn. signed Oct. 2 a 14-mo. contract giving 10,000 members of the Progressive Mine Workers a $1.90-a-day raise & other benefits.) [See Vol. X, p. 84G]

Other Strikes. The Intl. Harvester Co. gave members of the CIO United Auto Workers raises averaging 10¢ an hour Oct. 9 to settle a 10-week strike at its Melrose Park, Ill. plant. The UAW, which had filed a $1 million suit against Intl. Harvester Sept. 29 for alleged contract violations, withdrew the suit as part of the agreement. (UAW assets as of May 31: $12,039,297. Membership: 1,180,284.) A strike by 23,800 members of the Farm Equipment-United Electrical Workers, which began Aug. 21 at 8 other Intl. Harvester plants in 3 states, was unaffected by the UAW settlement. William Foster, 52, non-striking Intl. Harvester forge worker, died of a club beating Oct. 3 after he crossed a picket line at Harvester's McCormick Works (Chicago). 50,000 non-striking Intl. Harvester employes got 3¢ hourly cost-of-living raises Sept. 1. [See p. 247J]

38,000 members of the AFL Intl. Assn. of Machinists ended strikes at Southern California plants of the Lockheed and Douglas plane companies Sept. 29 in response to Pres. Truman's Sept. 27 request that they return in the interests of national defense pending federal mediation efforts. [See p. 297D-E] . . . 1,500 AFL elevator operators struck Chicago's skyscraper office buildings Oct. 1, settled Oct. 6 for a 2¢ hourly raise (to $78 a week), eventual reduction of the 48-hr. work week to 40 hours without pay loss. . . . 15 ships & other harbor activities were tied up Oct. 6 by a one-day "holiday" of New Orleans' AFL longshoremen. The strikers returned Oct. 7 after an agreement to divide work 50-50 between Negro & white workers (Negroes had previously done about 75% of the work). [See p. 73B-C] . . . An AFL retail clerks' strike against Lit Bros. Dept. Store in Philadelphia was averted Oct. 10 by an injunction issued by Common Pleas Judge Joseph L. Kun.

Union Presidents Elected. Dave Beck, 58, at convention of AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Teamsters held in Los Angeles Oct. 13-17. (He succeeded Daniel J. Tobin, 76, who became $50,000-a-yr. president emeritus after heading the union since 1907. The convention raised the annual pay of the brotherhood's president & secretary-treasurer from $30,000 to $50,000, reelected John F. English as secretary-treasurer, indorsed Stevenson for U.S. President.) [See p. 330F; Vol. VII, p. 257E] . . . James B. Carey (reelected) at convention of CIO Intl. Union of Electrical Workers held in Pittsburgh Oct. 6-10. (Carey announced Oct. 7 his resignation from advisory posts with the Mutual Security Admin., Atomic Energy Comm. and President's Com. on Govt. Contract Compliance in protest against award of $2 billion worth of defense contracts to Gen. Electric. The IUE was engaged in a contract dispute with GE. Carey accused GE of "preferential treatment" to & "collusive arrangements" with the "Communist-controlled" United Electrical Workers.) [See pp. 330F, 16P; Vol. XI, 309K] . . . John J. Grogan (reelected) at convention of 78,000-member CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers held in Cleveland Oct. 13-17. [See p. 330F; Vol. XI, 45J] . . . William C. Doherty (reelected) at convention of 100,653-member AFL Natl. Assn. of Letter Carriers held in New York Sept. 1-6. (The convention urged the ouster of Postmaster Gen. Jesse M. Donaldson because of his cuts in postal service, called for amendment but not repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.) [See p. 279H; Vol. X, 124A; VI, 286A-B]

David L. Behncke's ouster as president of the AFL Air Line Pilots' Assn. was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago Oct. 16. Behncke had refused to give up office until held in contempt by the Appeals Court Aug. 21. He had then purged himself of contempt by quitting the union's hq. [See p. 247J-K] . . . **James F. (Jay) O'Connor,** 36, business agent of AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Local 791, was indicted in New York Oct. 21 on charges of having extorted nearly $18,000 from the Huron Stevedoring Corp. since 1946 under threat of causing labor trouble. O'Connor was a leader of the Oct. 1951 New York dock strike. [See p. 170A] . . . **AFL Seafarers' Intl. Union** announced in New York Oct. 19 that it will begin a $24,000-a-yr. scholarship plan for members & their families in 1953. [See Vol. XI, p. 342D] . . . **CIO Govt. & Civil Employees Organizing Com.** chartered its first New York City teachers' local Oct. 8. . . . **Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam** Oct. 15 exempted from wage control all rates of less than $1 an hour. [See p. 208K] . . . **'Fringe' benefits** cost U.S. companies about $25 billion a year (U.S. Chamber of Commerce estimate Sept. 13).

LABOR STATISTICS

	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. 1951
Employed*	62,260,000	62,354,000	61,580,000
Unemployed*	†1,438,000	1,604,000	1,606,000
	Aug.	**July**	**Aug. 1951**
Strikes started‡	450	425	505
Workers involved‡	225,000	125,000	213,000
Strikes in effect‡	675	650	727
Workers involved‡	310,000	850,000	314,000
Man-days idleness‡	2,100,000	12,500,000	2,640,000

*Census Bureau †Postwar low ‡Bureau of Labor Statistics

COMMUNISM

U.S. Reds Called Soviet 'Puppets.' A 2-member panel of the Subversive Activities Control Board charged Oct. 20, after 14 months of public hearings, that the U.S. Communist Party was "a puppet of the Soviet Union," "directed, dominated & controlled by the Soviet Union," and that it "lives for the day when it can install a dictatorship of the proletariat" in the U.S. The report, signed by SACB Chrmn. Campbell Brown with the concurrence of Dr. Kathryn McHale, SACB member, recommended that the CP be required to register with the Attorney General as a "Communist-action organization." The panel said that the U.S. CP "disaffiliated" from the Communist Intl. in 1940 only to "avoid" registration under the Voorhis Act of 1940 but that it remained in "subjection" to the USSR. CP spokesmen charged that the report was "politics" issued during the Presidential campaign to show that "Stevenson & the Democrats are better Red hunters than Eisenhower & Nixon." [See p. 248E-F]

California U. Oath Invalid. The California State Supreme Court unanimously declared the U. of California's loyalty oath unconstitutional Oct. 17 on grounds the state had taken sole authority in this field by adopting a uniform loyalty oath for state employes (including U. of California faculty members). The court therefore ordered reinstatement of 18 university professors dismissed for refusing to take the oath. The court simultaneously upheld the state oath. [See Vol. XI, p. 343G]

MSA Aide Probed. Paul R. Porter, Mutual Security Admin. aide in Paris, was ordered back to Washington Oct. 21 to answer charges by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) that he showed "a strong pro-Communist bias" and "has a long record of advocating revolution—by violence if necessary." Ferguson based his charges on magazine articles Porter wrote in 1932-37 while he was a Socialist Party member. Porter, MSA Deputy for Economic Affairs in Europe, replied that he quit the Socialist Party in 1941 and had been assailing the Soviets since 1937. He had been appointed chief of the special Econ. Coop. Admin. mission to Greece by Paul G. Hoffman in 1949 after normal FBI security investigation. [See Vol. X, p. 364H]

Loyalty Dismissal Reversed. The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington Oct. 16 ordered the Veterans Admin. to reinstate James Kutcher, 39, legless World War II veteran who had been dismissed as a clerk because he was a Socialist Workers Party (Trotskyist) member. The court held that membership in a group listed by the Attorney General as subversive was not alone sufficient grounds for dismissal. In addition, reasonable grounds for belief in his disloyalty must be shown. The court continued Kutcher's suspension to allow the VA to determine whether further grounds exist. [See Vol. XI, p. 206H]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Kenya Terror Continues. Marine detachments from the British Royal Navy cruiser *Kenya* arrived in Mombasa Oct. 23 to reinforce British troops & native police fighting Mau Mau (Hidden Ones) terrorism that had caused over 50 deaths by Oct. 23. An Army battalion was flown to Kenya from the Suez Canal Zone Oct. 20 and a state of emergency declared throughout the colony Oct. 21. Arrests of suspected terrorists by Oct. 22 totaled at least 110, including Kenya African Union Pres. Jomo Kenyata. The Mau Maus struck mainly at natives who refused to cooperate in the terror campaign against white people. The Kikuyu tribe's oldest chief, Nderi, was hacked to death Oct. 22 after he broke up a Mau Mau meeting. British Colonial Secy. Oliver Lyttelton told Parliament Oct. 21 he would go to Kenya for a personal study of the situation. [See p. 321M-N]

Sudan Gets Constitution. British Govt. approval of a new constitution for Anglo-Egyptian Sudan was announced Oct. 22 by Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden. The constitution provides Sudanese self-government in internal affairs with Britain & Egypt keeping responsibility for external affairs, Eden said. He told Commons that Britain would begin early next month to curtail the powers of Sudanese Gov. Gen. Sir Robert G. Howe and would speed establishment of a native Parliament. He said Britain still recognized Egypt's rights in the Sudan and hoped Egypt would agree with the action.

Egypt, which has sought union with Sudan, was said to object to the new charter's provision that Sudanese elections be held under the auspices of the present administration. Egyptians said this would produce an anti-Egyptian vote. Leaders of the pro-British Sudanese Independence Movement were reported to have had a "friendly & preliminary" talk on the issue with Egyptian Premier Mohammed Naguib Oct. 22 in Cairo. [See pp. 282A, 159A, 143L]

Iran. Iran formally broke diplomatic relations with Britain Oct. 22 with a note in which Premier Mohammed Mossadegh blamed Britain for the rupture, accused Britain of seeking by intrigue & improper interference to disturb Iran's order & security. Mossadegh expressed hope that the break could be mended. Britain removed its flag from the British Embassy in Teheran immediately, said Iran's action was "unhelpful." The U.S. State Dept. called the break "no solution" to the oil dispute. Iranian Forgn. Min. Hossein Fatemi said the break applied only to diplomatic relations and not to economic & commercial activities. Sweden was to look after Iranian interests in Britain, the Swiss to act for Britain in Iran. [See p. 327F-G]

Austria. Chancellor Leopold Figl's People's Party-Socialist coalition Cabinet, in power since Austria's liberation 7 years ago, resigned Oct. 22 when the 2 member parties failed to agree on a 1953 budget. Finance Min. Reinhard Kamitz refused to accept Socialist demands for a $15,384,000 allotment for social welfare & housing projects because that item would unbalance the budget, interfere with efforts to check inflation. (Figl, member of the conservative Catholic People's Party, succeeded the late Karl Renner, Socialist, as Premier in 1945. The Australian Natl. Assembly elected in Oct. 1949 has 77 People's deputies, 67 Socialists, 16 Union Independents, 5 Communists.) [See pp. 327E, 158K, 46H; Vol. IX, 366M]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Price Developments. The Office of Price Stabilization reported Oct. 13 that there were full price controls on nearly 43% of all items in the average family budget, partial curbs on 15%, that ceilings on 42% had been removed or suspended. Recent OPS actions: recontrolled radio, TV & phonograph parts Oct. 14, ruled Oct. 15 that the curbs were to take effect Oct. 27 [see p. 283C]; suspended wholesale ceilings on yearling sheep & mutton effective Oct. 6; raised hard-coal ceilings 20¢ a ton Oct. 2 to compensate for increased payments to the United Mine Workers' welfare fund [see p. 313M]; suspended curbs Sept. 30 on several foods including dry beans & peas, canned beans, canned pork & beans, pickles, olives, catsup, fresh fruit juices [see p. 227G]; suspended curbs on all shoes & slippers (except manufacturers' ceilings on all-rubber shoes) Sept. 23. The OPS Oct. 8 announced its biggest settlement for price control violation: agreement by Barium Steel Co., Phoenix Iron & Steel Co. and Central Iron & Steel Co. (inter-related through stock ownership) to pay the Govt. $1,011,123.63—covering $719,831.48 in overceiling sales, $291,292.15 as a penalty [see p. 270E]. (Federal rent controls expired Oct. 1 except in critical defense housing areas and in more than 1,200 communities which requested extension. Akron, O., dropped rent controls by action of its city council Oct. 21 despite the city's classification as a critical defense area.) [See p. 208K]

Import Curb Denied. Pres. Truman Oct. 20 rejected recommendations by the Tariff Comm. to limit imports of shelled filberts. He said such curbs "would fall almost entirely upon Turkey" (already "suffering" because of increased U.S. tariffs on dried figs), reduce Turkey's annual dollar earnings by "over $1½ million" and "seriously" affect the "Turkish financial crisis." (Mr. Truman simultaneously accepted the Tariff Comm.'s proposal to increase the duty on almond imports. Import restrictions on several cheeses were reduced by the Agriculture Dept. effective Oct. 1.) [See p. 262M-N]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Oct. 18

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$23,341,000,000	$23,341,000,000	$22,105,000,000
Currency circulation	$29,617,000,000	$29,545,000,000	$28,385,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$21,808,000,000	$21,671,000,000	$20,314,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,493,842,718	$8,262,368,039	$9,155,531,249
England note circulation (£)	1,445,363,000	1,446,522,000	1,349,238,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,955,765	5,437,650	9,364,920
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	147.13	148.04	146.13
Bond sales	$14,239,600	$15,366,700	$15,513,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.11	98.41	99.02
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	133,893	129,107	114,347
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,517,000	6,514,500	6,329,150
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,975,000	10,030,000	10,922,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,697,880,000	7,665,408,000	7,160,380,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]842,713	851,866	868,683
Ind'l output (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	Sept. 223	Aug. 215	Sept. 1951 218
Steel output (tons)	9,034,000	8,498,687	8,660,357
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.71⅝	$2.69	$2.81
Corn (bu.)	$1.92⅛	$1.94¾	$2.06⅛
Cotton (lb.)	$.3735	$.3795	$.3785
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.38	$6.44	$6.77
Weekly wholsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]110.7	111.1	113.7
BUSINESS:	Sept.	Aug.	Sept. 1951
Consumer buying‡	338.0	347.3	321.6
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	This Week [b]125	Last Week 116	Year Ago 117
Failures (Oct. 9)‡	147	129	126
Personal incomes (annual rate, in millions)§	Aug. $267,100	July [e]$263,900	Aug. 1951 $256,700
Farm rate (millions)§	$20,100	$20,500	$21,200
Wage & salary rate (millions)§	$181,000	$177,400	$171,100
Exports§	$817,000,000	$836,000,000	$881,000,000
Imports§	$1,070,400,000	$1,012,900,000	$1,269,000,000
Mfrs.' inventories (millions)§	$42,510	$42,047	$40,283
Mfrs.' sales (millions)§	$22,934	$19,979	$22,458

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. estimates [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Oct. 8 [b]Oct. 11 [c]Oct. 4 [d]Oct. 14 [e]corrected

ARTS & SCIENCE

Nobel Prize. Dr. Selman Abraham Waksman, 64, Ukraine-born U.S. biologist, was awarded the 1952 Nobel Prize in medicine (worth $33,037) by the U. of Stockholm's Caroline Institute Oct. 23 for co-discovery of streptomycin, first effective antibiotic against tuberculosis. [See Vol. XI, pp. 399G, 279M]

European Atomic Center Planned. The 10-nation European Council for Nuclear Research, meeting in Amsterdam, recommended to member governments Oct. 6 that a $25 million study center be located on a 940-acre site near Geneva, Switz. to conduct research into peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Plans called for installation of 2 atomic machines more powerful than any

known now in existence: a synchro-cyclotron capable of producing atomic particles with energies up to 600 million electron volts, and a proton-synchrotron to accelerate the particles up to 30 billion electron volts. (The most powerful U.S. installations produce atomic particles of 450 million electron volts, accelerate them to 2.3 billion electron volts.) Nations in the Council: France, West Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, Netherlands, Norway, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Yugoslavia. [See pp. 299K, 71D]

Archeology. Discovery of the 3,500-yr.-old ivory throne of Phoenicia's kings was reported Oct. 15 by Prof. Claude F. A. Schaeffer, leader of a French expedition. It was unearthed in Ugarit, the Phoenician Empire's capital, on Syria's Mediterranean coast north of Latakia. . . . Claims by Y. V. Knorozov, Soviet ethnologist, that he had developed principles which should lead to the deciphering of Mayan hieroglyphics were reported in the *N.Y. Times* Oct. 12. . . . Translation of the oldest known written code of laws—300 years older than Hammurabi's—was reported by the U. of Pennsylvania Sept. 20. The code, promulgated by King Ur-Nammu of Sumer (now Iraq) & Ur about 2050 B.C., was written in cuneiform on a clay tablet. Dr. Samuel Noah Kramer of the U. of Pa., translator of the tablet, found it in Turkey's Istanbul Museum of the Ancient Orient. It had been found more than 50 years ago. [See p. 59J]

Atlantic Canyon. Discovery of an 800-mile canyon in the floor of the Atlantic midway between Bermuda & the Azores was reported by an 8-man scientific team at Hoboken, N.J. Oct. 5 after 3 months of explorations sponsored by Columbia U., the Navy and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. The canyon, 3 miles below the surface, varies from one to 2 miles in width, 250 to 350 ft. in depth. Scientists said it may provide clews explaining the formation of continents. The expedition's biologist was Jon Morrow Lindbergh, 20, Stanford U. junior and son of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. [See p. 99H]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

BERNARDINE. Mary Chase comedy about youth who dreams of amorous conquest of imaginary but glamorous older woman. Staged by Guthrie McClintic. Presented by Irving L. Jacobs. In cast: Johnny Stewart, John Kerr, Michael Wager, Camilla De Witt, Alney Alba, Beverly Lawrence, Girard Gillen, Andy Sanders, Billy James. Oct. 16 at Playhouse. (4-3-1)*

THE MIKADO. Revival of Gilbert & Sullivan operetta. Staged & produced by S. M. Chartock. Production consultant: Martyn Green. Cast headed by Green, Robt. Rounseville, Robt. Eckles, Lillian Murphy, Jos. Macaulay, Ella Halman. Oct. 20 at Mark Hellinger for 4-week run. (2-6-0)*

THE MILLIONAIRESS. Katharine Hepburn in Geo. Bernard Shaw's comedy about brilliant but erratic woman of means. Staged by Michael Benthall. Presented by Theatre Guild in assn. with H. M. Tennent, Ltd. Cast includes Cyril Ritchard, Robt. Helpmann, Genine Graham, Peter Dyneley. Oct. 17 at Shubert after successful London engagement. (3-1-4)*

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 19D]

NEW BOOKS

AS THEY APPEAR, by John Mason Brown. Essays on theatrical & other subjects & personalities. Oct. 14. (McGraw-Hill, 258 pp., $3.75)†

BRAIN SURGEON: The Autobiography of Dr. William Sharpe. Work & experiences in U.S. & China of neurosurgeon with special attention to cerebral palsy. Oct. 17. (Viking, 271 pp., $3.75)†

CONFESSORS OF THE NAME, by Gladys Schmitt. A man's moral crisis during decline of Rome. Lit. Guild Nov. choice. Oct. 23. (Dial, 568 pp., $3.95)*

DEAR DOROTHY DIX: The Story of a Compassionate Woman, by Harnett T. Kane with Ella Bentley Arthur. Biog. of advice-to-lovelorn columnist. Oct. 16. (Doubleday, 314 pp., $3.50)† [See Vol. XI, p. 408C]

GEORGE WASHINGTON: Vol. 5, Victory With the Help of France, by Douglas Southall Freeman. Biog.; last years of Revolutionary War. Oct. 20. (Scribners, 570 pp., $7.50)†

HELD'S ANGELS, by John Held Jr. & Frank B. Gilbreth Jr. Middleaged man's re-creation of his "flaming youth" in 1920s. With Held's illustrations. Oct. 16. (Crowell, 211 pp., $3.95)*

LINCOLN THE PRESIDENT: Midstream, by J. G. Randall. 3d volume of biog.; Gettysburg & the following year. Oct. 20. (Dodd, Mead, 467 pp., $7.50)†

QUEEN'S GIFT, by Inglis Fletcher. 7th in series based on North Carolina history. Oct. 17. (Bobbs-Merrill, 448 pp., $3.75)*

ROBERT MOSES: Builder for Democracy, by Cleveland Rogers. Intro. by H. V. Kaltenborn. Life & works of NYC Park Comm. Oct. 20. (Holt, 356 pp., $6)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Catholics vs. Communists. The U.S. State Dept. formally charged Oct. 20, that the Bulgarian Govt. had effectively destroyed the Roman Catholic Church in Bulgaria through "trials" of church leaders accused of "various vaguely defined anti-state activities" including espionage for the U.S. The State Dept. called the allegations "groundless & absurd," said Bulgaria had "proved again how justly its vicious tyranny deserves the condemnation of free men everywhere."

40 Bulgarian Catholics, including 28 priests, were accused of planning a coup d'état & spying for the Vatican & France, according to a Moscow broadcast Sept. 22. Vienna sources reported Oct. 4 that a bishop & 3 priests had been condemned to death and 20 other priests sentenced to jail. The U.S. Natl. Council of Catholic Youth said Oct. 11 that jail terms had been given to 28 priests & 12 Catholic laymen in Bulgaria. It urged the U.S. to protest the death edicts & jailings. The Vatican newspaper *l'Osservatore Romano* Oct. 4 called the trials "premeditated murder." [See p. 266H]

The Apostolic Internunciature in China said Oct. 16 the Roman Catholic hierarchy had been established in Formosa with Msgr. Joseph Kuo as first Archbishop of Taipei. Hong Kong Coadjutor Bishop Lawrence Bianchi, expelled from Red China after 14 months of detention in a Waichow hotel room, arrived in Hong Kong Oct. 17. [See p. 283N] . . . Pope Pius XII, speaking at the Men's Catholic Action 30th anniversary celebration in Vatican City Oct. 12, urged Catholics to lead a crusade against "the enemy" that threatens the world. He made no direct mention of communism but said Catholics "do not need to be told who the enemy is nor what dress he wears." [See p. 250N-P]

Other Catholic News. Ildefonso Cardinal Schuster of Milan asked Oct. 14 in a *l'Osservatore Romano* article that "devious religious" efforts to destroy "Italian unity" be restricted. He charged that "a strong revival of Protestant activity" was based partly on efforts to convert Catholics excommunicated for communism. [See p. 306A] . . . *Egiz*, Basque nationalist periodical published clandestinely by Basque priests for 3 years, announced Oct. 18 it would cease publication in conformity with an order issued by Roman Catholic bishops of Bilbao, Vitoria & San Sebastian Mar. 20. It was strongly critical of the Franco regime in Spain. The Spanish Natl. Board of Catholic Bishops complained Oct. 2 that the Govt. had granted the church only "minimum rights" over high school education in Spain. [See p. 251B-C] . . . Angier Biddle Duke, 37, tobacco heir & U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, was baptised as a Catholic in San Salvador Oct. 4. He had been a Methodist. [See p. 95N-P]

Jewish Census. The first modern official census of world Jewry, announced Oct. 18 by the World Jewish Congress, listed 11,672,000 Jews in 97 nations—6,400,000 less than estimated before World War II. Largest Jewish populations: U.S. 5 million, Russia 2 million, Israel 1,450,000, China 1,200,000, Britain 480,000, Argentina 420,000, France 300,000, French Morocco 260,000, Canada 204,836. Greatest declines since before World War II: Poland from 3 million to 45,000; Rumania from 1 million to 190,000; Germany from 600,000 to 20,000, Hungary from 700,000 to 135,000. [See p. 291H-J]

(Torah Shelemah [complete Torah] was published in English for the first time Oct. 22 by the Amer. Biblical Encyclopedia Society in New York. The 35-vol. work contained every known commentary on the Hebrew Bible [see p. 314M-N]. The ancient ritual of Hakkhel, public reading of the Torah in King Solomon's Temple in the Old City of Jerusalem at the end of each sabbatical year, was revived Oct. 6 [close of the first sabbatical year since Israel's independence] in a sports field near the Arab-held Old City. 2,000 pilgrims attended the rite.) [See p. 314P]

Lutheran Convention. The 18th biennial convention of the United Lutheran Church in America, held in Seattle Oct. 8-15, adopted a record budget for 1954-55 of $12,020,680, a 14.7% increase over 1952-53. Largest allotment: $2,206,500 to the Board of Missions for each year of the biennium for an expanded missionary program, including establishment of 45 new churches annually. Dr. O. Frederick Nolde of Philadelphia, director of the Comm. of the Churches on Intl. Affairs, told the convention Oct. 13 it was "morally wrong" to contend that the Korean war must be won "to promote national prestige." He said Christians had a duty to oppose a wave of isolationism in the U.S. which he said was manifest in attacks on the UN. The church's Parish & Church School Board urged Oct. 13 the establishment of weekday church schools to increase pressure on public schools to let children receive religious education under the released-time system. [See p. 250L-M; Vol. X, 335G]

Schools. Gov. James F. Byrnes urged Oct. 16 that South Carolina amend its state constitution to eliminate the requirement for a public school system. The amendment would permit the state to by-pass future U.S. Supreme Court decisions against

segregation of races in public schools [see pp. 312L, 12J]. An opinion that assignment of pupils to public schools "cannot be limited (by) race, creed or color" was issued Oct. 14 by Prosecutor C. Watson Hover of Hamilton County, Ohio in a dispute over such practice in Glendale, O. [See p. 291P]

School-age population (5-17 yrs.) in the U.S. rose from 30,560,000 Apr. 1, 1950 to 31,595,000 July 1, 1951, an increase of 3.4% in 15 months, the U.S. Census Bureau reported Oct. 3 [see p. 35K-L]. The U.S. Office of Education said Oct. 11 that 310 U.S. colleges had reported a 15% gain in freshman enrollment this fall. The nationwide freshman total was estimated at 540,000. [See p. 35L]

"Noisy & untrue attacks" on public schools, particularly that they are subjected to Communist influence, delay solution of the main economic problem of "how to get a roof over the heads of our school children & teachers for them," William G. Carr, new Natl. Education Assn. Exec. Secy., said Oct. 13. He addressed an NEA-sponsored conference of educators & laymen held in Washington to study "The Teaching Profession & the American Future." He said there were an "infinitesimal number" of Communist U.S. school teachers. [See pp. 297G-H, 219P]

Martin W. Clement of Philadelphia, ex-president & ex-chairman of the board of the Pennsylvania Railroad, received the 5th annual human relations award of the Natl. Conf. of Christians & Jews Oct. 20. [See Vol. XI, p. 351L]

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive*	Post	Date
Amer. ORT Fed.[1]	Dr. Wm. Haber[2]	Pres.	Oct. 19
	George Backer	Hon. Pres.	
	Sen. H. H. Lehman[3]	Chrmn., Advsry Com.	
Amer. Red Mogen David[4]	Rep. Emanuel Celler[5]	Chrmn.	Oct. 12
Georgetown U. (Wash., D.C.)	Rev. E. B. Bunn, 56[6]	Pres.	Oct. 10
Muhlenberg Coll. (Allentown, Pa.)	Dr. J. C. Seegers, 58[6]	Pres.	Sept. 29
Natl. Education Assn.	William G. Carr	Exec. Secy.	Oct. 12[7]
Trinity Coll. (Hartford, Conn.)	Dr. A. C. Jacobs[8]	Pres.	Oct. 17
Yeshiva U. (New York)	Herman Wouk[9]	Visiting Eng. Prof.	Oct. 2

RESIGNATION

U. of Rochester School of Medicine & Dentistry	Dr. G. H. Whipple	Dean	Oct. 7[10]

[1]Org. for Rehabilitation through Training [2]U. of Michigan economics professor [3]Of N.Y. [4]Fund-raising unit of Mogen David Adom, Israeli Red Cross agency [5]Of Baltimore; succeeds Rev. Hunter Guthrie, on leave since July [6]Dean of Temple U. Teachers College [7]Inaugurated [see B above] [8]U. of Denver chancellor; succeeds Dr. G. Keith Funston [see Vol. XI, p. 175B] [9]See p. 250D-E [10]Effective June 30 *For full names see Index.

OBITUARIES

Edward S. Curtis, 84, historian of North American Indians (work supported by J. P. Morgan); Oct. 19 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Catherine Chisholm Cushing, playwright (*Jerry, Kitty MacKay*) & lyricist (*L'Amour, Toujours L'Amour*) during World War I era & 1920s; Oct. 20 in New York.

Benjamin F. Harris, 66, ex-pres. of Natl. Tube Co., Oil Well Supply Co., other U.S. Steel subsidiaries; Oct. 16, Pittsburgh.

Maj. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, 77, founder of U.S. Army's cooks & bakers school; Oct. 19 in San Francisco.

Vladimir Kistyakovsky, Soviet Academy of Sciences physical chemist; death announced Oct. 21 in Moscow.

Felix Knight, ex-pres. of Railway Carmen, leader of AFL committee that investigated conditions in Argentina in 1946; Oct. 13 in Kansas City of heart attack.

Msgr. Eduard Koeck, 61, Roman Catholic chaplain of Vienna prisons before & during Nazi regime, famous for aiding victims of Nazis; Oct. 14 in Vienna.

Harold A. Lafount, 82, member 1927-35 of Fed. Radio Comm. (forerunner of present FCC), radio exec.; Oct. 21, Detroit.

Mrs. Pamela Lang, 40, wife of Jennings Lang, agent shot by Walter Wanger due to jealousy over actress Joan Bennett; Oct. 22 in Hollywood of heart attack. [See p. 308H]

Col. Nathan Levinson, 64, head of Warner Bros. sound dept., pioneer in developing talking films; Oct. 18, Burbank, Calif.

Gen. Lin Piao, 44, 5th-ranking Chinese Communist who led Chinese Red attack in Korea 2 years ago after having played major role in Chinese Civil War victory over Nationalists; death in Moscow of tuberculosis reported via Canton & Hong Kong Oct. 17. [See Vol. XI, p. 89E]

Lawrence P. Lindelof, 77, who retired last Labor Day after 23 years as natl. pres. of AFL Bro'hood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers; Oct. 19 in Lafayette, Ind.

George L. Machris, 73, onetime door-to-door gasoline salesman who founded Wilshire Oil Co.; Oct. 17, Palm Springs, Calif.

Francis Patrick Matthews, 65, U.S. Amb. to Ireland, Navy Secy. 1949-51, Omaha attorney; Oct. 18 of heart attack while vacationing in Omaha. [See Vol. XI, pp. 263B-C, 244C]

Dr. Hans Merensky, 81, geologist who discovered South African diamond & platinum fields; Oct. 21, Diuwelskloof, S.A.

Berta Morena, 74, ex-Met. (N.Y.) Opera Wagnerian soprano; Oct. 7 in Rottach, Germany.

Raymond J. Morfa, 58, Mo.-Kan.-Tex. Railroad chrmn.; Oct. 19 in Denison, Tex.

Leonard Kimball Nicholson, 71, board chrmn. of New Orleans *Times-Picayune*; Oct. 19 in New Orleans.

Adm. Keisuke Okada, 84, Japanese Premier ousted by short-lived military coup in 1936; Oct. 17 in Tokio.

George Washington Olvany, 76, N.Y. Tammany Hall (Dem.) leader 1924-29, ex-judge; Oct. 14 in New York.

Rev. Harold Purcell, 72, Roman Catholic editor-priest who promoted $5 million "City of St. Jude" in Montgomery, Ala. for needy of all races & creeds; Oct. 22 in Montgomery.

Basil Radford, 55, actor; Oct. 20 in London (heart ailment).

Dr. Oliver Garrison Ricketson Jr., 58, anthropologist & archeologist who explored Mayan ruins in Yucatan, Mexico; Oct. 17 in Bar Harbor, Me.

Dan D. Rogers, 64, Dallas, Tex. banker-civic leader, chrmn. of Cotton Bowl football classic; Oct. 16 in Dallas.

Dr. Michael Ivanavich Rostovtzeff, 81, Kiev-born Yale archeologist & historian, director of Dura-Europos excavation project in Euphrates Valley; Oct. 20 in New Haven, Conn.

David Archibald Smart, 60, publisher of *Esquire, Coronet* magazines; Oct. 16 in Chicago.

Bishop Johann Wilhelm Ernst Sommer, head of Methodist Church in Germany since 1946; Oct. 15 in Zurich, Switz.

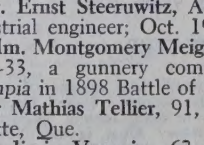
Dr. Ernst Steeruwitz, Austrian Chancellor-Forgn. Min. 1929, industrial engineer; Oct. 19 in Vienna.

Adm. Montgomery Meigs Taylor, 83, U.S. Asiatic Fleet comdr. 1931-33, a gunnery commander on Adm. Dewey's flagship *Olympia* in 1898 Battle of Manila Bay; Oct. 21 in Bethesda, Md.

Sir Mathias Tellier, 91, ex-Quebec Chief Justice; Oct. 18 in Joliette, Que.

Vladimir Voronin, 62, Russian Arctic explorer, comdr. of icebreaker *Joseph Stalin*; death announced Oct. 21 in Moscow.

Lt. Gen. Juan Yague, 62, comdr. of Moroccan troops under Franco in Spanish Civil War; ousted as Air Minister in 1940 for criticism of Franco regime, later restored to high posts in Spanish Army; Oct. 21 in Burgos, Spain of cancer.



SPORTS

FOOTBALL SCORES

NATL. FOOTBALL LEAGUE (Pro.) (Oct. 19)

Chi. Cards 24, N.Y. 23	Detroit 24, L.A. 16	S.F. 40, Chi. Bears 16
Cleveland 49, Phila. 7	Green B. 24, Dallas 14†	Washn. 48, Pittsb. 24

COLLEGE (Oct. 18)

Baylor 21, Tex. Tech 10	Marqt. 37, Ariz. 7	Prnctn. 48, Lafayt. 0
Bos. U. 33, W&M 28	Md. 38, Navy 7	SMU 21, Rice 14
Bucknl. 22, Buff. 0	Miami 41, Richmd. 6*	Tenn. 20, Ala. 0
Calif. 27, S. Clara 7	Mich. 48, N'west'n 14	Texas 44, Ark. 7
Citadel 7, Furman 7*	Mich. St. 48, Syr. 7	TCU 7, Tex. A&M 7
Colo. 21, Ia. St. 12	Minn. 13, Ill. 7	UCLA 24, Stanford 14
Colo. A&M 41, Mont. 0	Miss. 20, Tulane 14	USC 28, Ore. St. 6
Dartmth. 29, Rutgrs. 20	Miss. St. 27, Ky. 14	Utah 35, Denver 0
Detroit 47, Drake 0	N. Mex. 7, Wyo. 0	V'bilt 20, Fla. 13
Duke 27, N.C. St. 0	N. Dame 26, Purdue 14	Virginia 33, VMI 14
Ga. 27, La. St. 14	Ohio St. 35, Wash. St. 7	Vilnva. 28, Bos. Col. 7*
Ga. Tech 33, Auburn 0	Okla. 42, Kans. 20	Wake Forest 9, N.C. 7
G. Wash. 6, VPI 0	Okla. A&M 14, Mo. 7	Wash. 49, Oregon 0
Harvd. 21, Colgate 20	Pa. St. 10, Neb. 0	W. Va. 31, W&L 13
H. Cross 46, Brown 0	Penn 27, Columbia 17	Wis. 42, Iowa 13
Ind. 33, Temple 0	Pitt 22, Army 14	Yale 13, Cornell 0

*Oct. 17 †Oct. 18 [See p. 332K-L]

Horse Racing. $25,000 Gotham Trot at Yonkers, N.Y. Oct. 16: won for 2d time in 3 years by Dunbar Bostwick's Chris Spencer, Jimmy Jordan driving. [See p. 300J-K; Vol. XI, 344E] . . . First $50,000 Washington, D.C. Intl. at Laurel, Md. Oct. 18: won by Robert C. Boucher's Wilwyn of England, Manny Mercer up, for $32,500. . . . $50,000 added Grey Lag Handicap at Jamaica, N.Y. Oct. 18: won by Greentree Stable's Tom Fool, Ted Atkinson up, for $42,200. [See Vol. XI, p. 352L]